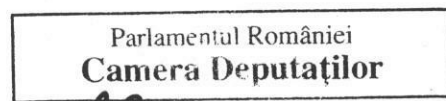


Parlamentul României
Camera Deputaților

COMISIA PENTRU POLITICĂ EXTERNĂ

București, 26 septembrie 2007
NR. 33/98

Domnului Bogdan Olteanu
Președintele Camerei Deputaților



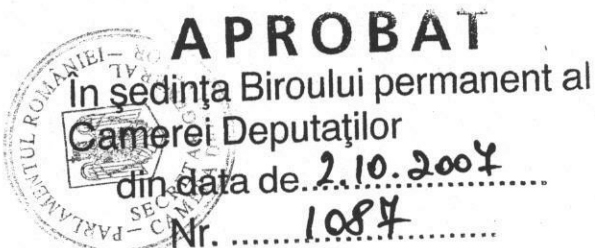
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Stimate domnule Președinte,

Vă transmit alăturat invitația la **Seminarul Parlamentar la Nivel Înalt asupra Inovării, Creșterii și Egalității**, organizat de OCDE la Paris, în 4 octombrie a.c., cu rugămintea de a desemna 1-2 reprezentanți ai Camerei Deputaților să participe la acest eveniment.

OCDE acoperă suma de 800 euro pentru participarea a 2 parlamentari români.

Cu deosebită considerație,



APROBAT

În ședința Biroului permanent al
Camerei Deputaților

din data de 2.10.2007

Nr. 1087



Stefan Glăvan
Președinte

[Signature]

Participă un deputat
Se va lua legătura și
cu Senatul pentru a fi
desemnat și un senator

[Signature]



AMBASADA ROMANIEI LA PARIS

Nr. 2339 din 21 septembrie 2007

INFOGRAMĂ

In MAE

Domnului Iulian BUGA, Secretar de Stat
Doamnei Adina LOVIN, director

In afara MAE

Domnului Mircea GEOANA, Presedinte, Comisia de Politica Externa, Senat
Domnului Stefan GLAVAN, Presedinte, Comisia de Politica Externa, Camera
Deputatilor

Ref. Seminar OCDE pe dimensiune Parlamentara la Nivel Inalt, Paris, 4 octombrie a.c.

1. Va informam ca Organizatia pentru Cooperare si Dezvoltare Economica (OCDE) prin Divizia de Afaceri Publice/Forumuri va organiza *Seminarul Parlamentar la Nivel Inalt asupra Inovarii, Cresterii si Egalitatii la sediul OCDE, (Paris, 4 octombrie 2007)* intre orele 09.30 si 17.00. Romania a fost invitata sa participe la acest eveniment, fiindu-i adresata solicitarea de a transmite la OCDE pana la data de 27 septembrie a.c. numele posibililor parlamentari romani care ar putea participa. Seminarul va avea loc dupa dezbaterile anuale parlamentare asupra OCDE din cadrul Consiliului Europei la Strasbourg din data de 3 octombrie a.c., unde Secretarul General al OCDE Angel Gurría va adresa o alocutiune.

2. Seminarul va avea ca tematica aspecte principale care au fost dezbătute cu ocazia Forumului Global OCDE de anul acesta si a reuniunii Consiliului Ministerial din mai 2007 cand membrii OCDE au fost de acord sa invite la aderare 5 tari (Chile, Estonia, Israel, Rusia si Slovenia) si sa ofere orizonturi de cooperare aprofundata cu alte cinci tari (Brazilia, China, India, Indonezia si Africa de Sud). Astfel, cu ocazia acestui seminar vor fi dezbătute principalele concluzii si aspecte rezultate la reuniunea Consiliului Ministerial OCDE cu privire la *inovare, crestere si egalitate in cadrul procesului de globalizare*.

Transmitem, anexat, agenda cu notele descriptive privind tematica seminarului.

3. Avand in vedere accentul pus pe concluziile reuniunii Ministeriale cand a fost luata decizia extinderii OCDE si dorinta Romaniei de a adera la OCDE in viitorul apropiat, se considera necesara prezenta tarii noastre pentru a demonstra interesul nostru cu privire la activitatea de cooperare largita a OCDE. Evenimentul ar reprezenta si o oportunitate de a incepe si o colaborare parlamentara intre Romania si OCDE.

In acest sens, **propunem** analiza oportunitatii participarii Romaniei la nivel inalt parlamentar si transmiterea in atentie Ambasadei pana la data de 27 septembrie a.c. a numelor persoanelor care vor participa.
(Red. M. Popescu)

Cu stima,

Teodor BACONSI



ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC
CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

OECD Forum Director and Head of Public Affairs
PUBLIC AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS DIRECTORATE
Public Affairs Division

20 September 2007

Dear Ambassador,

This is a reminder that the OECD will be holding a High Level Parliamentary Seminar on Innovation, Growth and Equity at OECD headquarters in Paris on Thursday 4 October 2007 from 9.30am to 5pm (see attached annotated agenda). These issues were at the top of the agenda at the Organisation's recent Ministerial Council Meeting where OECD countries agreed to invite Chile, Estonia, Israel, Russia and Slovenia to open discussions for membership of the Organisation and offered enhanced engagement, with a view to possible membership, to Brazil, China, India, Indonesia and South Africa.

This seminar will be an opportunity for the OECD Secretariat to have an exchange of views with parliamentary/legislative representatives on various aspects of innovation, growth and equity, and to identify how both sides can work more closely together to advance the OECD's fundamental mission of promoting peace, stability, prosperity, and democratic values through sound economic policies and good governance.

I would be very grateful if you could transmit an invitation to participate in this event to relevant parliamentarians/legislators in your country and if you could inform Ms. Meggan Dissly of the Public Affairs Division (Tel: 01.45.24.80.94; E-mail: meggan.dissly@oecd.org) or Maggie Simmons, E-mail Margaret.simmons@oecd.org by Thursday 27 September of the names of participants from your country.

I look forward to welcoming parliamentarians/legislators from your country to this important seminar.

With my best regards,

Yours sincerely,

John West

2, rue André-Pascal
75775 Paris Cedex 16, France

www.oecdforum.org
John.West@oecd.org

Direct line
Tel.: +33 (0) 1 45 24 80 25

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P. 2



OECD HIGH-LEVEL PARLIAMENTARY SEMINAR

Innovation, Growth, Equity

4 October, 2007

DRAFT PROGRAMME

9.00 - 9.30	Welcome coffee
9.30 - 10.00	Opening remarks
10.00 - 10.15	Overview of innovation and growth
10.15 - 11.00	Discussion
11.00 - 11.20	Strengthening innovation performance
11.20 - 12.30	Discussion
12.30 - 14.00	Lunch
14.00 - 14.30	Globalisation: how does it impact on OECD workers and societies ?
14.30 - 15.00	Discussion
15.00 - 15.45	Globalisation: what type of social and employment policies are needed ?
15.45 - 17.00	Discussion and conclusions

Attachments can contain viruses that may harm your computer. Attachments may not display correctly.

Adrian Mares

From: Alexandru Huza [Alexandru.Huza@mae.ro]
To: Adrian Mares
Cc:
Subject: FW: OECD parliamentary seminar 4 October
Attachments: 4 October -- OECD High Level Parliamentary Seminar, Innovation, Growth and Equity(253KB)
 BitDefender.txt(212B)

Domnule Mares,

Mai jos, gasiti mesajul privind disponibilitatea OCDE de a acoperi cheltuielile pt. 2 parlamentari.

Alexandru Huza
 Secretar III
 Ministerul Afacerilor Externe / Directia Diplomatie Economica
 tel. 319.21.64 int. 1499
 fax 319.21.81
 e-mail alexandru.huza@mae.ro

From: Mihaela Popescu [mailto:mihaela.popescu@amb-roumanie.fr]
Sent: Mon 9/24/2007 12:38 PM
To: Mihail Justinian Harbic
Subject: Fw: OECD parliamentary seminar 4 October

----- Original Message -----

From: Meggan.DISSLY@oecd.org
To: mihaela.popescu@amb-roumanie.fr
Cc: John.WEST@oecd.org ; Margaret.SIMMONS@oecd.org ; Roman.WINICKI@oecd.org
Sent: Monday, September 24, 2007 11:25 AM
Subject: OECD parliamentary seminar 4 October

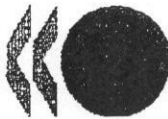
Dear Madame, <<4 October – OECD High Level Parliamentary Seminar, Innovation, Growth and Equity>>
 Following our phone call, and on the invitation sent to you on 20 September by Mr. John West (enclosed) I would like to confirm that the OECD would be able to contribute a lump sum of 800 euros each to help cover expenses of up to two Romanian parliamentarians who would like to attend the OECD parliamentary seminar on innovation 4 October 2007. The sum would be deposited on a bank account the day of their arrival at the seminar. As discussed, the OECD would be happy to welcome you to the seminar as well, as observer, and to the lunch.

I look forward to hearing from you.
 Best regards,
 Meggan Dissly

Meggan Dissly
 Civil Society Coordinator
 Parliamentary Seminars
 OECD
 tel 33 1 45 24 80 94
meggan.dissly@oecd.org

_____ NOD32 2543 (20070921) Information _____

This message was checked by NOD32 antivirus system.
<http://www.eset.com>



OECD HIGH-LEVEL PARLIAMENTARY SEMINAR

INNOVATION, GROWTH, EQUITY

4 OCTOBER 2007

DRAFT PROGRAMME

9.00 – 9.30 **WELCOME COFFEE**

9.30 – 10.00 **OPENING REMARKS**

Innovation: Advancing the OECD Agenda for Growth and Equity, was the theme of the recent OECD Ministerial Council Meeting. This seminar will be the occasion to discuss with parliamentarians the main issues, conclusions and mandates coming from this Ministerial.

OECD Ministers also made important decisions concerning membership of the Organisation and its relations with non-members. Ministers decided to open accession discussions with Chile, Estonia, Israel, the Russian Federation, and Slovenia. Russia was regarded as a special case because of its historical relationship with the OECD. They also invited the Secretary-General to strengthen OECD co-operation with Brazil, China, India, Indonesia and South Africa through enhanced engagement programs with a view to possible membership.

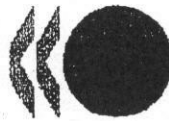
10.00 - 10.15 ***Overview, innovation and growth***

Much of the increase in globalization over the past decade has been facilitated by innovation and technical change in communication and transportation that have lowered the costs of international trade and enabled digital delivery of a growing range of services. How far will this process go? Will we see a continued growth in international trade due to innovation, or will we see some goods and services continuing to be provided at the national level? What challenges does this pose for countries? How can they adjust to this continued globalization process?

Globalisation of research and innovation can be important positive factors for change. Globalisation, such as the growing role of China in science and innovation allows new knowledge and potential solutions to be generated and diffused world-wide. In providing much broader access to global knowledge and in enabling universities, firms and other institutions to collaborate on science and innovation, more and better innovative solutions to global problems can be generated and diffused throughout the world. How can this positive impact of globalization be achieved? Which barriers to the diffusion of knowledge and ideas need to be addressed?

10.15 - 11.00 Discussion

11.00 - 11.20 ***Strengthening Innovation Performance***



Much of the rise in living standards in OECD countries is due to innovation – this has been the case since the Industrial Revolution. Today, innovative performance is a crucial factor in determining competitiveness and national progress. Moreover, innovation is of growing importance in dealing with important global challenges, such as climate change and the environment. However, OECD countries have seen little improvement in productivity performance in recent years despite the new opportunities offered by globalisation and new technologies, especially. Policy reforms are needed to strengthen innovation and productivity. Improving the business environment for innovation is especially important, as business is the main driver of innovation. Further liberalisation of the services sector and of network industries could encourage innovation in these activities. More innovation-friendly regulatory regimes, combined with lower barriers to trade and foreign direct investment (FDI), would increase competition and the flow of technology and knowledge across borders. Reform of labour markets, notably of strict employment protection legislation, would help firms adjust and allow them to draw greater benefits from their investment in innovation and technology. The reform of financial markets can also boost innovation and growth, including by helping to reduce the financing gaps faced by some innovative small firms. Investment in innovation would be encouraged by deeper and more efficient venture capital markets and easier access to external finance. Improving disclosure of intangible assets could also ensure a better allocation of capital.

Implementing the reforms to foster innovation will require strong political leadership. Some of them may affect vested interests, such as in universities and scientific institutions, as well as in businesses sheltered from competition or benefiting from public support, or confronted by technology-induced structural change. Strong political leadership and efforts to develop a clear understanding by the various stakeholders of the problems and the solutions – including the costs they involve – can all help to communicate the need for reform and facilitate acceptance. Policy coordination is also essential – only a comprehensive and wide-ranging strategy to foster and strengthen innovation can help address social goals while building a lasting foundation for future economic growth and competitiveness.

What policies can foster stronger innovation performance? How can innovation help in addressing global challenges such as climate change?

11.20 - 12.30 Discussion

12.30 – 14.00 Lunch

14.00 15.30 *Globalisation: how does it impact on OECD workers and societies?*

14.00 - 14.15 *OECD workers in the global economy – Increasingly vulnerable?*

Some workers may lose from globalisation, as is evident in the case of workers who lose their jobs due to rising imports. With the rapid adoption of information and communications technology, it is easier to outsource certain tasks to other countries. This "unbundling" has extended to domestic activities where workers were once sheltered from direct international competition. Even where globalisation has not created an overall shortage of jobs, workers may have had to make concessions on wages or working conditions to remain employed. The rapid integration of large, low-wage countries like Brazil, China, India and Russia into the world economy has also exacerbated anxieties that the living standards of OECD workers may be at risk. Indeed, the wage share of national income has tended to fall (and the profit share to rise) in most OECD countries, even as foreign competition has made employers more sensitive to international differences in



labour costs. Persistence of high and/or growing inequalities alongside the risk of job loss is an economic and social problem which may also weaken support for globalisation.

14.15 - 14.30 *Income distribution in a more globalised world -- Increasing unequal?*

In many OECD countries, globalisation is occurring amid growing perceptions that many workers are not receiving their fair share of the gains from international economic integration, and that those individuals not equipped with the right skills and competencies are experiencing absolute declines in their standard of living. These concerns need to be taken seriously, *inter alia* because they affect the political support for globalisation. How has *earnings inequality* evolved during the past several decades in OECD countries? Is there evidence of a growing pay gap between high and low earners, and is this gap translating into higher *income inequality* across households? What are the factors driving these developments? Can domestic social policy still make a difference or is globalisation undermining their efficacy or sustainability?

14.30 - 15.30 Discussion

15.30- 17.00 *Globalisation: what type of social and employment policies are needed?*

15.30 - 15.45 *Best-practice policy responses -- The OECD perspective*

The quality of policies and institutions affect the actual impact of globalisation. Indeed, the recent experience of OECD countries shows that globalisation *is* compatible with high employment rates and rising living standards when the *right* domestic policies are in place. A good policy response need to be comprehensive, involving both product and labour markets, and it requires more effective employment and social policies. Reducing barriers to business start ups and growth improves the economy's capacity to seize the new opportunities arising from globalisation, and helps re-employ displaced resources in those firms and sectors where they can contribute most. Reforms to social and employment policy can increase the capacity of labour markets to adjust to the structural changes and better respond to the needs of affected workers. For example, some countries have succeeded in providing adequate welfare benefits, which represent an essential safety net for trade-displaced workers, while at the same time promoting a more rapid return to employment through flexible labour markets and strong job-search obligations. Providing sufficient training opportunities so as to ensure that all workers have adequate skills also reduces adjustment costs. Welfare-to-work programmes are needed to assist benefit recipients to move into jobs, while welfare-in-work programmes are essential if disadvantaged people are to keep these jobs and make progress in their careers. Putting such measures into place will help to assure that the gains from globalisation are maximised and broadly shared. By responding to the concerns of ordinary citizens, these measures will also help to sustain political support for globalisation.

15.45 17.00 Discussion